Rates of advertising furnished on application

positively the cleanest article in use. He was produces a cooling and pleasant sensation. It frequent Iv stope headache and falling of the hair. It always removes danaruff in a short time, and, above all, it will restore the color and growth of the hair positively in from timee to ten days. Call for it and take no other if you do not wish to be disappointed. Depot corner 2d and Datroets N. W.

Patchelor's Mair Dye. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world darmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain

ABTHUR NATTANS, Proprietor.

cad nor say etiable, instantaneous does not centain feed nor say etiatic poison to produce paralysis or death. Aveid the vanuted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Eachelor's Hair Bye has had thirty mars untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, New York

AMUSEMENTS.

DUBLIC SCHOOLS OF WASHINGTON. CONCERT BY GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT. LINCOLN HALL, FRIDAY EVENING at 7% o'clock.

Reserved seats, price tea cents, may be secured at the Stationery Store of William Ballantyne, No 402 ml4 2t

NEW NATIONAL THEATER. Mr. J. G. Saville.... Lessee and Manager. MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11. AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

THE GREAT SO THEY SENSATION FROM THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

An Original brama, in five acts, by Mr. Augustin DIVORCE.

Introducing the following New York Artists:

Messrs. Whee.cek. Porter, Stockley, Sol. Smith.
Byan. Farren. Eurroughs, Street, Myers. Seymou.,
Oliver, Somers. Richards. Mrs. Sol. Smith. Misses
May Robinson. Henristia Irving. Earnest, Parker.
Troy, O Neil. Frazier, Somers, Barnes and Ernst.
Act I.— GIVAN IN MARRIAGE.
Act II— THE STRIFE BUGUN.
Act II— THE STRIFE BUGUN.
Act III— THE HUSEAND TAKES THE LAW
IN BIS OWN HANDS.
Act IV— THE LAW RETALIATES.
Act V.— THE DIVORCED.

DIVORCE MATINES SATURDAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.

On MONDAY NEXT. March 18, return for Six Nights of the People's Favorite, J. E. OWENS. ATATIONAL THEATER.

NILSSON. THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. Mesers, MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH re FEW GRAND ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTS MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872. The Company comprises the following eminent ar-

MILE CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MILE LEON DUVAL. MILLE R. FERRETT!,

MONS. V. CAPOUL, SIG P. BRIGNOLI.

SIG. BARTOLINI. MONS. A.BARRE.

MONSIEUR JOSEF JAMET.

BIGS. REICHARDT, LYALL. COLETTI, &c. &c.

GRAND CHORUS & COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.

MAY MARETZER Musical Director & Conductor. MAX MARETZEK. Musical Director & Conductor
The sale of SEASON TICKETS will commence
WEDNESDAY. March 20th, at Metzerott's Music
Store Full particulars shortly. mli-m w.f s

AND SALE MARKRITER'S, MARKHRITER'S.

No. 416 7th street, between D and E streets, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.

Obolce Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c.
Also, largest stock Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Pictures, Frames, Picture Cords and Taszels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.

TERMS CASH.

Please remember Name and Number. ap25-ly

LECTURES.

L ECTUBE. AT ODD FELLOWS HALL, Seventh street, between D and E streets northwest. on SUNDAY, March 17th, by the Rev. FATHER KEANE, of this city, under the auspices of the Knights of St. Patrick, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Knights of St. Patrick, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. Subject: "IRELAND'S PAST, AND ITS BEABING ON HER FUTURE." Tickets, 10 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m. lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Being unable to obtain the services of the Rev. Father Rooney, who has been advertised for the above lecture, on account of tain the services of the new, Father Rooney, who has been advertised for the above lecture, on account of that gentleman having been taken suddenly ill, the Rev. Father Keane has kindly consented to deliver the lecture for the above praiseworthy object, ml4-3;

BALLS, PARTIES, &c.

CHARITY BALL.

FIEST ANNUAL BALL THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

To be given at MASONIC TEMPLE, ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY, April 2, 1872.

Jas. C. Kennedy, Mrs. James C. Kennedy, Dr. Jas. C. Kennedy, Dr. J. C. Hall, Dr. J. C. Hall, Dr. C. H. Leiberman, Mr. A. N. Zevely, General Rickets, W. B. Webb, F. B. McGuire, Richard Cutte, John C. Harkness, Grafton Tyler, Gen. Townsend, Miss Frelinghuysen, Mrs. General Parke, br. Grafton Tyler, br. W. P. Johnson, Gen. E. D. Townsend, General Parke, Henry Semken Drinkard, Mr. A. F. Perry,
Mr. S. H. Kauffmann,
Dr. S. C. Busey,
Dr. W. W. Johnston,
Mr. S. V. V. Wm. Wall. A. J. Brown. Fitzhugh Coyle, Mr. Henry Semken,
Mr. L. J. Pavis,
Mr. M. W. Galt,
Mr. Fitzhugh Coyle,
Mr. J. H. Brødley, Jr.

Tickets, \$10-admitting one Gentleman and tw-Single tickets, § 5. Can be obtained upon application to either of the managers. ml5-cotd

PIANOS, &c.

A BARE CHANCE—Having determined to intro-duce in this city the celebrated SCHO-MACKER PIANO, Philade phia, which has the newest improvements, magnificent tone; is better finished, and more durable than any other Piano made, I now offer the same at 33 per cent, less cash than any other first class Piano can be bought, or for reasonable installments. Call and e for yourselves. CARL RICHTER, 935 Penns. ave.

For sale by
Fine Grocers. Washington, D. C.
and by
marl2 lm*

HALL & HUMF.

HALL & HUMF.

Georgetown, D. C. marl2 lm

CORNS, BUNIONS, CHILBLAINS, Vascular Excrescences, Club and Ingrowing Toe-nails, and other diseases of the feet, relieved without pain, so the patient can walk with ease immediately, at DR. WHITE'S establishment, No. 535 15th street, opposite U. S. Treasury, Washington, (Branch Office, No. 7 North Charles street, 20ar Baltimore street, Baltimore.)

How to Curr Corns:—Wear shoes close-fitting about the instep, loose at the toes, and have the corns remeved occasionally before they become painful, then—the pressure of the shoe and corns upon the distressed parts being avoided—the tissues will gradually assume their normal condition and the skin become smooth and natural. But though the cure be entirely effected, considering the great amount of duty the feet are obliged to perform, and the danger of tampering with their aliments, it is generally safest to have them cared for occasionally by some one skilled in their treatment. febt7-tr

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Choice ROLL BUTTER in half barrels, and FRESH EGGS, received daily by express. For sale by THOMAS & CO., ml4-3t* 315 8th street, near D. RANKLIN & CO., OPTIGIANS, OPTIGIA

Knening

Vol. 39-No. 5,927

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1872.

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip. INTERNAL REVINUE .- The receipts from this ource to-day were \$239,369.28.

COMMISSIONAR DOUGLASS is still confined to his residence by sickness.

THE SUM OF \$60 conscience money was received at the Treasury to-day. No BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE was tran acted

of the cabinet meeting to-day. All of the memhers were present. MR. HORATIO KING'S LITERARY REUNIONS. we are desired to say, will be resumed to-mor-

rew evening, March 16th. CONFIRMED. - The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the nomination of Lieut.

Col. J. H. Baxter to be chief medical purveyor THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT is exciting much interest in political circles. Senators Ferry and Wilson, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees

take the stump in that state next week. THE ONLY NOMINATION sent to the S mate tolay was that of James S. Revnolds, to be clerk of the United States assay office at Boise city,

REAR ADMIRAL WM. ROGERS TAYLOR has received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic fleet. Lieutenants C. W. Breed and George A. Baldy have been detached from

the Nantasket and placed on waiting orders. THE DEMAND FOR THE RESIGNATION of Dis trict Atterney Bates, of Utab, will not be pressed at present in view of the expected opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the legal status of the juries drawn by the U. S. Marshal at Salt

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. CUERENCY .- The United States Treasurer is about to issue a new edition of the circular in regard to the distribution of the United States notes and fractional currency so amended as to conform to the recent circular governing the redemption of defaced and mutilated currency.

MRS. GEN. N. L. JEFFRIES AND DAUGHTER last evening gave a musicale at their residence, Scott Place. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Droop, Mr. Henry Ulke, Prof. Geo. Felix Benkert, Mr. F. Kroell, Mr. Franklin Philp, Miss Dix of New York, Mr. and Miss Solomons, and others well-known in musical circles. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was of a classical nature, and in its enjoyment the guests ingered until a late hour.

THE CURRENCY BUREAU INVESTIGATION .-The House banking and currency committee is The House banking and currency committee is but we beg your honorable body not to post-holding two or three meetings a week, and is pone the public improvements already com prosecuting the currency bureau investigation as rapidly as it can well do, without doing injuswho have been implicated by testimony already given, and who ask a reasonable time to produce evidence to refute the charges which have been made against them. It is probable that the committee will be able to bring the investigation to a close in about a fortnight. The injunction of secrecy with regard to the proceedings before the committee is still strictly adhered to.

BISTRICT BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE .- To-day being the third Friday in the month, after two o'clock (under the rule) is devoted to reports from the Committee on the District of Columbia. When the committee was called this afterneon, Judge Po' and said, in consequence of the liness of Mr. Starkweather, the chairman, and the time of the committee having been occupied in making the investigation into Distaict matters, it had been impossible to prepare the business, and he therefore asked that next Friday be assigned to the District committee, instead of to-day. Mr. Hoar (Mass.) objected, and Judge Poland then gave notice that on Monday next be would move to suspend the rules, in order that the District committee might report next Friday.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGA-TION was resumed before the Senate committee on investigation and retrenchment this morning. A communication was read from Josiah Rich, denouncing the statements of Wm. H. Townley in regard to his character; impeaching the testimony of Townley before the committee, and asking that he (Rich) be allowed to reappear in order to explain the charges against him. The communication was filed. Col. Frank E. Howe was recalled, and offered several letters which passed between him and the U.S. District Attorney in regard to the charges made against witness by Thes J. Hoyt, of the firm of Naylor & Co., New York, and which show that the witness has always sought for an investigation and trial. The letters were ordered filed. The committee then took a recess until half past one

JAPANESE INDEMNITY .- The committee on foreign affairs have been considering the disposition to be made of the Japanese indemnity fund. As several outrages were committed upon citizens of the United States a few years back, this government required indemnity from Japan. The first payment of the sum allowed has been paid, the second and last was due in 1869, but owing to application being made to the United States, the time was extended until May, 1872. Now the Japanese desire the waiving of this payment, in return they giving additional commercial facilities to the citizens of this country The committee are favorable to the remission this payment. But the disposition to be made of the sum already received has not been decided. Gen. Banks proposed that the money be set apart for the establishment of a college in Japan, to be used alike by citizens of this country and natives of Japan, but the plan did not receive the support of the committee. The matter was not settled yesterday.

The Ambassadors from Japan. The reception of the Japanese Embassy, at the Arlington, last evening, was attended by a large number of distinguished people, embracing the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, members of Congress, the higher officials of the Executive Departments and of the District government, and officers of the army and navy, many of whom were accompanied by ladies. The guests were received in the main parlors, which were handsomely decorated with Japanese and American flags and flowers. Minister Mori stood at the right of Iwakura, and the four Ambassadors with him-Kido, Okubo, Ito, and Zamagusti-and assisted by Harry H. Wright, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Hale. The vast throng of guests were severally presented, and shook hands with the Ambassadors. Thence the guests passed into the dining-room, where two tables, running the enfire length of the room, were loaded with edible delicacies. Donch's band, at the upper end of the hall, discoursed excellent music during the evening. The reception closed at half-past eleven o'clock. Everything passed off pleasantly.

Last evening, previous to the reception, Hon.

David Atwood, heading the committee having in charge the celebration of the 100th anniver-CEDAR GROVE VINEYARD,

near Georgetown, D. C. Many of our first-class physicians and conneisseurs of the District, who have thoroughly tested its merits, recommend its as ticular recommended for INVALIDS who require a gentle stimulant.

For sale by

HALL A HELL.

In charge the celebration of the 100th anniversary of American independence at Philadelphia, in 1876, in which the people of all nations are invited to join, visited the Embassy at the Arlington and delivered an address, in which he said he hoped the Ambassadors would use their influence to induce the government of Japan to the resolution. He also presented I waken the resolution. tion. He also presented Iwakura with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the centennial cele-bration commissioners, inviting the Japanese government to take part in the exhibition. In responding Iwakura thanked him for the kind invitation extended, and said it would afford the Ambassadors pleasure to recommend to his Majesty their Emperor such steps as may be necessary to unite with the commissioners in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the existence of the government of the United States. A delegation of the Embassy has left for Pulladelphia, in response to an invitation of the

THE PANORNO MURDER MYSTERY .- Chief of Police Campbell, of Brooklyn, stated yester-day that a man, who says he knows Panormo's murderer, is in the penitentiary. His name is Quinn, and he was convicted of highway robbery, and he demands his pardon as an inducement to disclose. Quinn, who is a burglar himself, says the deed was done by New York burglars, who only intended robbery.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle has returns from all but eight towns, which last year threw less than 800 votes. Straw has 38,568; Weston and scattering, 37,338. Straw's majority 1,230, which will probably be increased. Rockingham county gives 787 majority for Straw; a republican gain Memorial of Property holders to Con-The following memorial is being very numerously signed by property-holders and those in-

terested in the progress and welfare of the

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. The undersigned citizens of the District of Columbia respectfully represent that they are residents and property-holders in said District, holding no office and interested in no contracts thereunder, and that they feel a deep interest in the public improvements thereof.

Di trict :

Since the location of the capital in Washingon city, little or nothing has been done toward the improvement of its streets, and otherwise leveloping its natural beauties. The condition of the capital of a great people, now assuming a prominent place among the nations of the earth, had become not only inexcusably bad, but highly discreditable.

Circumstances to which we need not refer lead to this condition of the city. To remely this evil, the citizens, without distinction of party, applied to Congress for an independent territo rial government. Congress granted our peti-tion, and our people without the aid of the federal government, undertook to make our city worthy of its position as the capital of our country. To accomplish this great object i became necessary to grade, pave, park and sewer our streets; to make communication between the different sections practicable and easy, and to conduct the increased business of a largely increased population.

To co this money was necessary; nor could we undertake and accomplish the self-imposed task with the revenue derived from ordinary taxation; nor could the work be delayed from year to year for this purpose. It was therefore resolved to create a loan for that object, and to pay off the debt by a small sinking fund. To this end the District Legislature passed: bill early last season, but those opposed to the policy of creating the debt in the manner proposed, obtained an injunction from our court. by which means the work was delayed until late last fall, and before what had been begun

could be finished, the severity of the weather stopped its further prosecution, leaving our streets and sidewalks in a most unsatisfactory condition, and now at the commencement of the second season for labor, we find the authorities embarrassed by an investigation which promises to be greatly prolonged, and out of which in our judgment no good can possibly result. We therefore respectfully but earnestly request Congress to close the pending investigatien as soon as it can be done in justice to the nterests involved, in order that the Board of Public Works may proceed with the improve-ments of the District. Errors of judgment may have and doubtlessly have occurred, yet we be lieve the system of improvements commenced will greatly benefit and ornament the entire District; add to the comfort, health and prosperity of our people, and make Washington city is some measure worthy of the name it bears and the position it holds as the capital of our country. It it shall appear necessary to guard the interests of the public by further re strictions, in the expenditure of the public money or the creation of offices, let this be done;

The Sale of Arms Investigation.

to the interests of all parties.

menced, and which we consider so important

The special Senate committee (of which Mr. Hamlin is chairman,) to investigate the alleged sale of arms by the War Department to France, this morning continued the examination of Col. Crispin, in charge of the New York agency for the sale of government ordnance. The witness put in copies of his records showing the details of the principal sales of arms made through him. He testified that he came to Washington on the 11th of October to see Gen. Dyer to suggest that a better price could be obtained for arms; that the twenty per cent. margin was not exacted in all cases, but was generally required on all heavy sales; the sale of breech loaders was negotiated by Gen. Dyer; there was about this time witness came to see Gen. Dyer an increased demand for arms which he supposed was owing to the war in Europe and to speculations in the English market a large number of arms were sent to England, he had no good reason to believe Squires or Remington prior to October 13th were purchasing arms for France, although it is probable he suspected as as much at the time; he took no pains to ascertain whether Remington, after he had been prohibited from purchasing arms, was operating through third parties, because it would have been a herculean labor to investigate fully the character of agents buying arms; pier 50, where Remingtons' arms were delivered. was used by the French steamers, including the French Trans-Atlantic Company; didn't know that a Mr. Sidney Starbuck signed receipts for any arms, nor did he know the man; he naturally inferred that the arms were going to France. out never considered it his duty to notify the War Department; had seen Gen. Dyer and Mr. Squires in conversation in New York; don't remember anything about the nature of the con-versation, but thought it probable that part of it was about the sale of breech-loaders; took pains to find out that Richardson was not purchasing arms for Remington & Co., after October 13; Wm. Smoot acted for Richardson, and he understood S. was connected with Remington & Co.; it was then too late to back out of the sale made to R., as the government was pledged; he had sold arms to German houses and naturally inferred they were intended for Germany; he had no actual knowledge that Richardson purchased arms for Remington; believed he did not; the sales of arms by the government up to June 30, 1871, were highly advantageous to the United States; the arms would not have sold at such high prices after the date mentioned. The committee adjourned until Monday next, when Colonel Crispin will again appear before them. Mr. Squires will also be examined. The

examination of Colonel Crispin to-day was mainly conducted by Mr. Schurz. ERIE IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.— The New York Erie classification repeal bill finally passed the Senate last night by a vote of Several motions to amend were voted down. In the House the Southmayd classification repeal bill, appointing an election for a new board of directors in July, and amended so as to require the directors to be citizens and residents of the United States, was passed to a third reading. The bill is similar to the one passed

by the Senate except that the latter prohibits a director of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad from being a director in the Erie road. ZACATECAS, MEXICO, RECAPTURED BY THE JUARISTS.-Generals Palacciaus, at New Orleans, yesterday afternoon received a dispatch by courier, announcing the recapture of Zacatecas by the government troops, under General Pacha, on the 6th, after a signal defeat of the rebels, commanded by Generals Trevino, Guenna, and Martinez, who had consolidated their forces. Pacha claims to have captured all their infantry, artillery, and munitions, the leaders

only escaping with a small force of cavalry. FRENCH REPUBLICANS REPUBLATING THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY .- In the French Assembly yesterday the 'deputies of the left unanimously resolved to repudiate the International Society. A bill for its suppression passed the Assembly without amendment. It imposes various fines and terms of imprisonment for holding office in, belonging to, or having con-nection with the society, and in some cases deprives the offender of civil and domestic

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE was posted in front of the Erie Opera House in New York Wednes-Pay no attention to orders from Gould or

"Pay no attention any of his hirelings."

Underneath it some wag wrote:

"If anybody hauls downs this notice shoot him John A. Dix." A COLORED Man, who, for fun, was called upon for a speech at a democratic meeting in Missouri the other day, unexpectedly responded, and among other things said:—"If you think to catch a colored man by shaking a 'possum at him, you are terribly mistaken. We go the straight out-and-out republican ticket."

McNevins, the murderer, was sentenced to death. He gets a new trial, and is now sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen—months! He has heard a good deal of talk about "the privileges of the American citizen," but until now he never fully realized what it meant.—N.

How CHICAGOANS EVADE THE FIRE LIMIT LAW.—The authorities of Chicago have discovered that the small wooden houses are built on rollers in the west division, and are quietly slipped across the line of the fire limits, thus evading the regulations.

VIRGINIA LAND SALBS .- The farm of T A. Whiting, Esq., located near Catlett's Station, Orange, Alexandria and Manassas railroad, con-taining 785 acres, was sold on the 9th instant to Messrs. John L. Wilson and Charles Daniel, of Ontario, Canada, for the sum of \$10,000.

THE FISE-MARSPIELD SUIT.—In New York yesterday Judge Cardozo made an order in the suit of Helen Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., substituting Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk as defendant in his place.

THE RAILROAD DEPOT QUESTION. Proceedings Before the House Committee on the District of Co-lumbia To-day.

The House Committee on the District olumbia having designated this morning to the hearing of arguments of the interested par ties on the question of the proposed Union Depot at the intersection of Maryland avenue and Virginia avenue, between 7th and 9th streets plans for which were submitted to the committee few days since by President John W. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company quite a large crowd was in attendance at the committee room, where they met for business Col. Thomas A. Scott with his private secretary Mr. Barclay first put in an appearance, and he was soon followed by Mr. Garrett, who was accompanied by his engineer Mr. Randolph, and his private secretary Mr. Potts. Mr. J. L. Barbour, president of the Orange and Alexandria road, was also on hard to leak a secretary. dria road, was also on hand to look after the nterests of his company. When the committee was called to order. Mr

Harmer asked if it was intended that that the whole subject should be again re-opened or whether the parties would be heard on the subect of a Union Depot only. Mr. Eldridge said he had understood that a ter the recent discussion before the committee Messrs. Garrett and Scott held a consultation and had agreed that each one should lay before the committee such plans as they might deen suited to the interests of each company. Mr Scott had already stated his plans, and he understood the plan filed by Mr. Garrett covered

what he wanted. MR. GARRET IN FAVOR OF A UNION DEPOT. Mr. John W. Garrett said the Baltimore and Thio railroad had endeavored to submit plans looking to the satisfactory arrangement and accommodation of both his company and that represented by Col. Scott; that plan was now before the committee; the object of it was to protect alike the interests of these competing eads, both of importance to the people of Washirgton and the interests of those people General Chipman had made a suggestion in reference to a joint depot, and acting upon that suggestion he (Mr. Garrett) had prepared the plan, which proposed the tunneling of Capitol Hill to reach a point on Maryland and Virginia avenues, between 7th and 9th streets, where such a depot could be located to answer the pur poses of both companies. Arrangements could be made for the construction of a fine station there which would accommodate the Baltimore and Ohio railread, the Baltimore and Potomac read, the Richmond lines, and the Orange and

Mr. J. L. Barbour, of the latter road, said all he asked was that his road should be allowed to come into the city of Washington on the most favorable terms. His road was the northern outlet for the Tennessee road and the new Kentucky line-the Chesapeake and Ohio roadwhich will soon be completed. He did not de sire Col. Scott to have better facilities than enjoyed by himself, and in making his connections he (Mr. B.) did not want to be confined to one road. It was his desire to connect with both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Pote mac. WHAT COL. SCOTT SAID.

Alexandria road.

Col. Scott said this whole question had been gone over pretty thoroughly. The question subcommittee row waswh the action of the city of Washington should be endorsed in giving the B and 6th street lot to his company with the right to establish a depor He was very anxious to have the matter decided, as his road was nearly completed and would be ready to open within thirty days, hence he wanted this depot matter determined upon. He asked Congress to approve the act of the city. The District formerly proposed giving the Baltimore and Potomac road half million of dollars, but instead of that had given the depot site at 6th and B streets. so far as Mr. Barbour's road was concerned, he (Col. S.) had had two conferences on the subject with Mr. Barbour, and terms had been agreed upon between them that his (Col. Scott's) depot could be used by him (Mr. B.) for his southern connections at a reasonable compensation; tha he could run his trains over the bridge and could connect with Mr. Garrett's road, if he chose, by a tunnel under Capitol Hill, as sug gested. He (Col. Scott) now thought it very infair for Mr. Garrett to come in here and as that the public be delayed until somebody els should be ready; he did not see why the Balti more and Potomac road should be delayed by any such action. Let Congress give to Mr. Gar ett everything he wants, separate and distinct; the city is large now and going to be larger and would accommodate both roads. The Baltimore and Potomac road had progressed in a regular way; they first went to the city and got the right to the property, now they come to Congress and ask that the action of the city be confirmed. Why not require Mr. Garrett to go through the same formula they had been through, and he had no doubt that everything rea onable would be granted him? Mr. Barbour did not want it to be understood that any contract had been entered into between Col. Scott and himself.

Col. Scott .- I did not so state, sir. Mr. Barbour.-We have had negotiations. DESILE TO CONNECT WITH BOTH ROADS, out certainly with the Baltimore and Ohio road Continuing, Mr. Barbour said he did not desire that the great southern highway should be con-trolled by Col. Scott's line alone; his rates to allow the O. & A. R. R. to connect were for his road alone; Mr. Garrett would fix his rates also. as he would have to expend at least half a mil lion of dellars to tunnel under Capitol hill; the national junction road had been looked to as affording a means of connection, but that scheme seemed to have been abandoned. If he had to pay rates both to Col. Scott and Mr. Garrett, he thought the southern traffic of his line could no be assessed to such a large amount. He regarded Col. Scott's rates as too onerous on his company. All that he (Mr. B.) asked was that if other southern lines were to come into the city and get superior facilities, that he might have the same. If they should be allowed to get to Pennsylvania avenue, he should be allowed to

come there also. Mr. Harmer did not see what the committee had to do with connections of the roads or the rates of the three companies; that certainly could be better arranged by the roads than by the committee,

Col. Scott said he merely wanted to state in reply to Mr. Barbour, that the negotiations beween himself and that gentleman were begun n this committee room at the last meeting The formal paper was prepared at his house in Philadelphia, and sent to Mr. Barbour, and he thought that gentleman would bear him out in saying that he (Mr. B.) could not build a road between Alexandria and Washington as cheap as the rates he Mr. S) had offered him the use of his road. He

AFKED NO CONCESSIONS from Mr. Barbour at all; he was perfectly will ing to open his lines to him between Alexandria and Washington, and as for Mr. Garrett, he could take his business from the point of junction. He told Mr. Barbour he did not want to embarrass the negotiations; if in the future it should be to the interest of them to take business from his road future negotiations could be made. He (Col. S.) would do business for Mr. B. between Alexandria and Washington cheaper than he could do it himself.

Mr. Garrett said a very great compliment had been paid him by the advocates of this improvement on the part of the Pennsylvania road. In the report of the proceedings of the committee at the recent meeting, published in some of the papers of Washington, the facts on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio company had been practically and in a large degree suppressed. He was sure it must have been done by the over zealous friends of Mr. Scott, to prevent these facts getting before the public.

Mr. Garrett here read from the Republican what he stated purported to be the official report, and said that the argument of Col. Scott had been printed in full, while his had been dismissed with a brief paragraph.

Mr. Eldridge said he was not aware that the committee had any official stenographer present at that meeting. Mr. Poland said the report was made by some

of the reporters present.

Mr. Garrett said all the statements were accurate so far as Col. Scott was concerned.

Mr. Harmer said no member of the committee

Mr. Harmer said no member of the committee knew anything of that report.

Mr. Garrett said in presenting this subject he was glad that it was to be considered by those who would act without prejudice to the great interests of the people. He did state at the recent meeting of the committee that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had PECULIAR RELATIONS TO THE PEOPLE OF

When the Metropolitan branch should be completed, Cincinnati would be 120 miles nearer to Washington, and Pittsburg 70 miles nearer than by the Pennsylvania road and the Baltimore and Potomac road. This economy of distance, as compared by the route by way of Harrisburg, was of immense advantage to not only the people of Washington, but the people of the whole country. He knew the common sense of the people, and these facts were of vast importance to them. Did the gentleman say that saving 120 miles from Cincinnati was of no consquence, or that the 70 miles saved between here and Pittsburg was of no account? This Metropolitan branch would revoluti nize the relations of the citizens of Washington with the great west. The question, in view of these facts, is shall the people of Washington—aye

the people of the whole country-have the advantage of this economy in distance? He was glad he had the great Pennsylvania Central road here to compete with. Let these great competing interests be FORCED INTO POSITIONS OF EQUALITY.

and each do for the people the best they could, and not place one at a disadvantage, and thus destroy that competition. The great South, with its great productions, would have a large business through the national capital with the North. It was not a question between two cor-porations, but a question for the people of the country. He opposed nothing which might be agreeable to Congress or the people of Washington. He did not ask that any facilities be withheld from this company if the committee desired to give them, but he did ask that the Baltimore and Ohio road should not be discriminated against. It was his conviction-and to this extent he had the deepest interest in the action of the committee-that if authority h uld be given as provided by the bill for the Baltimore and Potomac road to run through one of the grand reservations of the city, which the people looked forward to as a splendid park, the public feeling would be so strong against it that no other railroad would ever get such facilities He did not desire even to delay the Pennsylvania road, and had therefore immediately after the last meeting of the committee prepared hi plans to meet the wants of the two roads, point ing to a particular location on Virginia and Maryland avenues, abundantly large and convenient for all, and would be equally advantageous for both companies. Congress and looked o this very question in previous legislation, and had made provision in the act giving THE LONG BRIDGE

to the Baltimere and Potomac road that other roads should have the privilege of running over that bridge by paying a reasonable compensa-tion. Now he wanted the right to pass under Capitol Hill and reach that bridge, the use of which had been thus protected by the wisdom of Congress. It was important that the Poto-mac should not be obstructed by more than one bridge, and he now asked in the name of justice, in the name of equality, that the Baltimere and Ohio road after having worked to Washington for more than 30 years, and practically built up railroad lines to this city, should not be discriminated against. Col. Scott had argued that his road had spent \$5,000,000 to get to Washington. He was glad it had come here, though it came by a

very circuitous route and with many disadvantages, yet it would bring about that competition always so desirable, and he hoped all would have equal facilities. SCOTT'S REPLY TO GARRETT. Col. Scott said he stated to Mr. Garrett a few lays ago, when he was making the same speech

before this committee, that he talked about the great advantages of his western communication with Washington, but the lumber, coal, iron and agricultural products of Pennsylvania would be worth to the city of Washington four times the value that Mr. Garrett's road could ever be. He (Col. Scott) had no doubt that he would receive his share of the patronage of the people of Washington by his efforts to do for them. He hoped the city would give to Mr. Garrett everything necessary for him. All that he (Col. S. asked was one portion of a square of ground already given him by the city. He had no objection to Mr. Garrett having ten or fifteen squares; he had no objection to him using the Long Bridge, and all the road he wanted between the road he wanted between Alexandria and Washington. The Baltimore and Potomac road had been at work to get here but little over two years. Now they were in the city, and were tunneling under Baltimore to bring all their lines here. Mr. Garrett had been here 30 years, and had plenty of time to do what he now proposes. Let us go on now and do the Mr. Eldridge to Col. Scott :- Have you any

objection to a reservation in the bill similar to the bridge reservation, so as to allow its use to Col. Scott -We are limited in space on the depot site. In regard to the bridge, trains can be constantly passing over without inconvenience. We have a bridge near Harrisburg over which we run 2,000 cars daily: but five miles below Harrisburg we have 90 acres of ground for our shops, and there we are crowded. On the bridge we are not. We are content that Mr. Garrett shall have equal accommodations with

us, but do not want him coming here trying to orevent us having accommodations.

Mr. Garrett.—I desire briefly to present a single fact of the ADVANTAGES OF A SHORT LINE. Mr. Harmer .- The committee must have time

for consultation, and I therefore hope the deate will be limited. Mr. Garrett continued .- The Pittsburg and Connellsville road was opened a few months ince, and by its opening the passenger fare be tween Pittsburg and Washington was reduced from \$11.55 to \$9, and from Pittsburg to Baltimore from \$10 to \$8.50; the same reduction occurs in regard to freights. Is it not to the interest of all parties that these two competing lines should have the same positions, that the reductions of one may force reductions upon the

Mr. Eldridge to Mr. Garrett .- What do you ay as to a reservation in the bill allowing the use of the lot to other companies similar to the bridge reservation?
Gen. Chipman.—The lot is 150 feet by 804.

Mr. Garrett to Col. Scott .- I think it could be arranged, colonel, for both of our passenger in-Col. Scott .- I think Mr. Garrett will bear me out in saying that the lot is not large enough. I don't think he would attempt to locate a passenger depot anywhere on a less space for his

Mr. Eldridge to Col. Scott .- It is said your purpose is, Colonel, not to stop on B street, but o buy property fronting on the Avenue, and thus bring your depot to the Avenue, and that you have conditional contracts for such purchase already. Col. Scott .- No such contracts are in exist

across B street. We have abandoned that idea. If we ever do have anything fronting on Pennsylvania avenue it will simply be for the pur Mr. Garrett.—The space is not large enough for all our local business, but in the interest of

ence, sir. We do not propose to run our depot

the people we could arrange for that, Col. Scott. We always meet that question Whenever it becomes necessary for the interests of the people that additional depot accommodations be constructed, we do so. Mr. Garrett .- The Baltimore and Ohio Company is willing to arrange for separate stations for the accommodation of the public. Gen. Chipman to Mr. Garrett :- What kind o

an amendment do you want? Mr. Garrett .- We want equal facilities as thi road and the right to connect. Col. Scott.-We want the matter decided somehow. We have already got the right to this land, and we want Congress to confirm it. We want a depot, and must have one.

Mr. Garrett said he understood the land ad oining the proposed depot site at B and 6th streets belonged to the government, and the site might be enlarged. Mr. Chipman said property-holders were pre-

ent and desired to be heard. Mr. Harmer said they had been heard once. and any further statements to-day would but serve to defeat the measure in the House this afternoon, as the committee had not time. The committee decided to hear

(Mr. C. B. Church) came forward, and said that he had lived in the southern portion of the city for the past thirty years. He had spent his energy and means in that section, and they were as dear to him as the interests of Colones Scott and Mr. Garrett, the great railroad kings. As humble citizens, they desired that their rights should be maintained. They had suffered their streets and houses to be injured by this Baltimore and Potomac road already. They did not wish to retard railroad facilities, but on the contrary, they desired to assist them; but they did ask that the right to run through that beaunot be given; it would be unjust and unfair. They were satisfied that the railroad might have Virginia avenue and Maryland avenue, between 7th and 9th streets, where there was plenty ked forward to should

Col. Scott said, that as he stated the other day, he would buy the property on 6th street which might be injured at its present valua-

Mr. Church said he would not sell it at a sarifice. He was willing to have it improved by the Board of Public Works, but would not sel it at a sacrifice to this railroad or any one.

Mr. Williams, acting chairman of the committee, then requested these present, other than members of the committee, to withdraw, in order that the committee might have a conference on the subject.

After the committee closed the doors for de-liberation, the matter was talked over at some length by the members and various opinions were expressed, but no vote was reached to-ALTERCATION IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLA-TURE.—In the Richmond House of Delegates, yesterday, Messrs. Deneale and Riddlebarges had a personal altercation on the floor, and were about to proceed to blows, when they were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms and placed under \$5,000 bonds to keep the peace and await the action of the House.

The republicans at Kalamazoo, Michigan, have formed a campaign club, men who are "enlisted for the war."

TWO CENTS.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

FRIDAY, March 15. SENATE .- Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported House bill punishing by fine and imprisonment parties contracting to carry the mails and then failing or refusing carry out the contract, with amendments. The object of the bill is to break up the system straw bidding.]

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on bill making an appropriation for testing a system of electricity for lighting the street lamps of the city of Washington, and it was indefinitely post-

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill granting right of way to Utab Northern railroad. Referred to Committee on Pacific Railroads. Mr. Wilson introduced bill to dispose of miliry reservation at Fort Smith, Ark. Referred

to Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Trumbuil rese to
A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

and sent to the desk to be read an extract from

a Washington letter in the Republican Banner

oublished at Hastings, Michigan, charging that Senator Trumbull had illegally pocketed a \$10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme court, having been employed to represent the nited States by President Johnson, and charging further that his vote in the impeachmen trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull then said that during seventeen years service in the Senate, he had not before isen to a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He only noticed this new because he understood that the author of this letter was an officer of the government, and had been instigated to make this attack by a member of this body. Sometime since the Senator from Michigan Mr. Chandler) had offered a resolution instrucing the Committee on Retrenchments to inquire whether any Senator had, under cover of counsel fees or otherwise, illegally received mo-ney from the treasury of the United States. He now asked the Senator whether the information aron which this newspaper article was based

was not furnished by him? Mr. Chandler said he certainly had the Senafor in his mind's eye when he offered the resolution referred to. He had seen a bill made out by the Senator from Illinois, charging \$10,000 tor his services in the McArdle case \$3,000 or it had been paid by Mr. Stanton and \$7,000 by his successor, Gen. Rawlins. He had desired to know whether this money had been improperly received; but as to any letter having been writ ten at his request, it was not so.

Mr. Trumbull.—I do not mean at your re-

quest, but whether by reason of any conversaion you may have had. Mr. Chandler could not answer as to that. He

ould not say whether he had had any converation with correspondents or not. Mr. Trumbull.-If it should turn out on a statement that Andrew Johnson, who was opposed to the reconstruction acts, did not employ me, that the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts was involved in the decision in the Mc-Ardle and the Georgia cases, that his Attorney General, Mr. Stansberry, refused to argue the McArdle case, that he (Mr. T.) was, in consemence, employed, not by Andrew Johnson but by General Grant and Mr. Stanton; that in the McArdle case and the Georgia case were involved the greatest questions, questions involvng the very peace of the country, cases that were argued for several days, that Mr. Stanton himself, in opposition to the wishes of President Johnson, employed counsel to represent the government, what would be thought of the malice that could invent and publish such a tatement as this. That the Senate might know and the country might know why he appeared

in the case, he would ask for the reading of the

following letter: He then sent to the desk to be read a letter dated War Department, January 8, 1808, addressed to Senator Trumbull, and signed by General Grant as Secretary of War ad interim, stating that the department desired to engage his services to appear in the Supreme Court in the McArdle case in behalf of the government. Mr. T. continued at some length to explain his connection with the case; he said the fee had been fixed by Mr. Stanton; that it had been the custom ever since the existence of the government for members of Congress to appear in the courts either for or against the government, and hat such practice was in violation of no statute. He asked whether these parties who clamored or investigation would now want it after it was found that Grant had employed him. No; no dimy snake disturbed by a passing footstep would creep back to his hole faster than they. Mr. Chandler insisted that Mr. Trumbull had riolated the law, and said Mr. Edmunds who and first been applied to to represent the government declined for this express reason.

tie huried backed the slime upon its slimy The Vice President called Mr. Chandler to Mr. Chandler said ever since the meeting of Congress the motives of the majority of this Senate had been impugned, and they were accused of conniving at corruption, and he in-

ended that those who did violate the law should be exposed. The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Sherman proceeded to explain its provisions. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. Scofield, (Pa.,) by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to extend its inquiry under the resolution of January 24 into

alleged combinations of railroads, to the injury of commerce, to the action of the Southern Improvement Company in its alleged efforts to control the means of transportation from the oil-producing regions of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coghlan (Cal.) introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for nformation as to the extension of the Mound Valley Indian reservation. Adopted.

Mr. Hambleton, (Md.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely upon a bill relative to legalizing certain acts of Maryland and Georgia in relation to port charges, and it was laid on the table. Mr. Beatty, (Ohio.) chairman of the Committee on Printing, made

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION in regard to the action of the committee in the matter of the debates and proceedings of Congress. He defended the action of the committee for the delay in making a contract, which he charged was due to the exorbitant prices demanded by Messrs. Rives & Bailey-who had preferred to borrow money at high rates to carry on the Giobe rather than accept money from Congress on the reasonable conditions offered by the committee. He said that an attempt would be made on Monday by a suspension of the rules to carry a bill for a contract over the heads of the committee, and he had no doubt it would succeed. He declared that there was no danger of the publication of the Globe being stopped, for there was \$100,000 clear profit in it. The regular order was demanded, and

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD BILL oup as unfinished business from yesterday. Mr. Ketchum, (N. Y.,) who reported the bill from the Committee on Public Lands, was recgnized as entitled to the closing hour, who Mr. Strong (Conn.) defended the state of Connecticut from the aspersions of Mr. Conger (Mich.) yesterday in relation to her Ohio reerve, claiming that she became fully entitled o, and gave ample compensation for, that reservation by her services in the revolutionary

Mr. Butler (Mass.) also defended the old tates, arguing that they had not received aid not heir early days, but had carried out their mprovements with their muskets by their side.

Mr. Dunnell (Mich.) argued in favor of the renewal, maintaining the policy of land grants. enewal, maintaining the policy of land grants, and challenging any member to cite a land grant for improvements that had not paid ten-

Mr. Hawley (Ill.) spoke in opposition to the entire policy of land grants.

Mr. Holman / Ind.) said he had received a petition, signed by citizens of the country, protesting against this mode of disposing of the public lands.

Mr. Rusk (Wis.) said if petitions were to be presented he had one to put in signed hy actual settlers. He thereupon sent up, to go with that of Mr. Holman, a petition with a long roll of signatures.

signatures.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) opposed the grant as a new grant, and warned the members that the people would not consent to the disposition of the public lands in the manner proposed. They demand them for actual settlers. He desired to offer an amendment requiring the state of Wisconsin to pay to the United States the proceeds of the sales of timber cut or sold from the lands granted.

Mr. Hazleton (Wis.) argued to show that it was not the railroad company alone that was interested in this bill, but a large number of the people of Wisconsin, Iowa, and other states. He charged that the opponents of the bill had not been sincere in their opposition to the bill, first alleging that they would support the bill if it only granted the lands that would revert to the Northern Pasific road and now opposing that prome sition.

prope sition.

Mr. Stevenson (Ohio) said that the road proposed was not needed, and was a mere speculation of Chio, give him disease it terday.

There was a parallel road to this already built and there was no occasion for its construction. The lands were valued at \$15,000,000, nearly three fimes what it would cost to build the two hundred miles of road. The lands were not agricultural, but timber lands, among the most valuable in the country.

At the expiration of the hour, the House pro ceeded to vote upon the bill and amendments. The first amendment to be acted upon was that proposed by Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) to strike from the amendment proposed by the committee the words, "or as granting to said state any lands in lieu of which other lands might be se-lected by said Northern Pacific Railroad Com-

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. This Afternoon's Dispatches. ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

Affairs in New York NEW YORK, March 15.—The Herald publishes an Erie exhibit which shows that there has been a tremendous increase in all departments where frauds could be perpetrated, since 1867, the time when Gould and his associates became connected with the road. The contingency expenses, which in 1867 were \$32,309.86, in 1869 increased to \$146,029.52, and in 1871 to \$199,252.43. The general superintendence amounted to \$113,461.51 in 1867, and in 1870, Jim Fisk's year, it jumped to \$167,280.28. The issue of stock ascended from twenty-five millions to eighty-six millions, and of this sum there is actually said to be a deficit unaccounted for ot fifty one mil lions, covered up in some ingenious way by those who have had access to the Erie books. The items of "agents and clerks," which in 1867 was \$611,711.92, increased until in 1871 there was \$1,173,629.22 set down. The increase for conductors, baggage and brakemen was over four hundred thousand. The board of directors were yesterday examining the books, but no pub

is given to their proceedings. The official tinancial exhibit is soon expected. NEW DEPARTURE IN THE HALL TRIAL. New YORK, March 15 .- It is thought that at entirely new line of procedure will be adopted in the Hall 'r.al. New witnesses will be sum moned, and the old ones discarded. A MEETING OF PAINT AND COLOR MANUFAC

was held here yesterday, at which a protest was made against the proposed alteration in the tariff, and the free list condemued. A permanent organization was effected. ATTEMPT TO POISON EIGHT PERSONS.
At White Plains, Westchester county, an attempt has been made to poison a family named Ackerman, composed of eight persons, by im-

TURBES

pregnating their spring well with arsenical SUICIDE OF A BOY. A Port Jervis dispatch states that Albert Morse, 17 years of age, shot himself dead yeter. day morning while in a fit of anger with his

THE ERIE DIRECTORS vesterday appointed Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, of London, their financial agents in Europe, and referred the subject of contracts with the Southern Improvement Company to the transportation of oil to a committee. Mr. A. D. Williams, agent for the American stockholders of Eric, says they will await the next July meeting to act in the election of new direc-

"ELI PERKINS," a humorous writer for the press of this city, was handled rather roughly in the brokers' board

New York, March 15 .- There was considerable activity in Erie shares to-day, and prices WIFE MURDER.

John Christy beat his wife to death at Locust Grove, Long Island, yesterday, and then took Paris green and died. TRIAL OF THE VOUCHER THIEVES.
Judge Cardozo to-day set next Wednesday for the trial of Haggerty and Baulch, the voucher

thieves, if ex-Controller Connolly could be found. If Connolly is not then found they will be allowed bail. THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE JOB. chased for the court-house at Harlem is estimated by the architect employed by Controller Green to amount to \$90,000. Over a quarter of a million dollars have been drawn from the city and county treasury for this work.

THE CASE OF MAYOR HALL before the Common Pleas Court, did not attract as large a crowd as usual. The chair of the late jury man, Clark, is draped. The counsel discussed an extension of the term of the court prior to discharging the eleven jurors, it being held that if the judge discharged them before extending the term it will in effect discharge the case. Finally, the judge extended the term to Tuesday next for discussion on the power of the judge to extend the term to finish the trial.

ANOTHER CHILD DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA. Wm. Jones, five years old, bitten by the same dog which iscerated so many children in Brooklyn last week, died this morning, being the second fatal case of hydrophobia from that animal

From Europe To-day.

THE AMERICAN REPLY TO GRANVILLE'S NOTE. Lendon, March 15.—Copies of the reply of Secretary Fish to the note of Earl Granville were communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon and to Gladstone last evening after the reply of the atter to the request of Disraeli in the House of Commons for the production of the dispatch. The reply of the American government, though friendly, is firm and unyielding, and calls upon England to submit to the Geneva tribunal of arbitration the question whether the claims for consequential damages shall be admitted and

discussed by that board. EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL. LONDON, March 15.—The Emperor and Em press of Brazil sailed for Rio Janeiro on Wed-

Prisoners Plan a Revolt but are Foiled. St. Louis, March 15,-A revolt in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson city was discovered and frustrated yesterday without serious results. One prisoner was shot in the arm, and another felled with a bludgeon, when the trouble was ended. About forty convicts were in the plot, and from a paper found, their contemplated plot was to overpower the guards fire various shops, force the gates, rob the offices and escape. Timely notice and the vigilance of the officers, however, prevented any concert of action on the part of the prisoners.

Affairs at the Hub. SEQUEL TO THE REVERE DISASTER. BOSTON, March 15 .- The first suit against the Fastern Railroad on account of the Revere disaster is brought by William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., who sues for \$30,000. DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A. H. Rice and George B. Loring will proba-bly be chosen delegates at large from the eastern part of the state to the national republican convention. Political Personalities in Kentucky. GEN. BURBRIDGE DENOUNCES COL. EVANS. LOUISVILLE, March 15 .- Gen. Burbridge publishes a card denouncing Col. Evans, a member of the legislature, who was temporary chairman of the republican state convention, for refusing to recognize him, and for personal reasons, and also saying that Evans is a sneak and scoundrel, and he desires him to understand that he can be

found or addressed at all times at Covington, Ky. The Recapture of Zacatecas from the Mexican Rebels. New York, March 15 .- A special from Matamoras, dated the 14th instant, says an official courier who had just arrived from Tampico

plete defeat of the rebels there. Bells are ringing and cannon firing in celebration of the vic Brutal Litack on a Schoolmaster.

ENTRALIA, PA., March 15.—Mr. Green, a school teacher, at 8 o'clock this morning was assaulted in his school-room by three unknown roughs with billies and knives. Numerous stabs were inflicted and one car was severed from the

confirms the retaking of Zacatecas and the com-

head. He is still alive, but in a critical condition. No arrests have been made. Chopped to Pieces by a Rival.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—A young man named
Henry Kneeland was brutally murdered at Knowlton's Landing, Arkansas, on Wednesday, by John Hyde, a rival, who literally chopped

him to pieces with an ax, and then threw his body into the river. Hyde, on being arrested, confessed. PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Wm. Weaver, ticket agent at the New York railroad depot, in West Philadelphia, was assaulted in his office last night, knocked senseless, and on recovering found the safe had been robbed of \$1,700. No arrests.

Killed While Courting on a Baffrond Track.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 15.—A young man named W. Somers, and a girl name. Languard were run over last night by a train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Zanesville, Ohio., and the former was instantly killed. They had been sitting on the track talking.

A Bevolution Expected in Spain.

New York, March 13.—A letter from London,
dated March 2d, says Senor Sagasta stated that
he expected a revolutionary movement to break
out in Spain immediately.

Among the warmest friends of the one term principle are the convicts at Sing Sing. It is a sad comment upon humanity, but soft soap, in some shape, pleases most folks, and cenerally the more "lye" you put into it the

The health of the Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, is rapidly fulling, and his physicians: give him little chance to hope for recovery. His disease is consumption. He made his will yes-